

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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MONDAY, JULY 17 1911.

一月七日

第七十ニ年七月七日

\$86 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

### BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

#### ECHO SHIELD.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 16, 10.5 p.m.

In the competition for the Echo Shield at Bisley Rifle Meeting, the scores were as follows:

England.....	1644
Ireland.....	1010
Scotland.....	1583

#### MCKINNON CUP.

In the McKinnon Cup competition the results were:

Canada.....	1581
England.....	1580
Ireland.....	1544
Scotland.....	1540
New Zealand.....	1509
Guernsey.....	1409
South Africa.....	1487
India.....	1438

#### QUEEN MARY'S PRIZE.

In the competition for Queen Mary's Prize, the winner was Corporal Gebbie, of the 4th Royal Scots, with a score of 154.

Sergeant Noakes, 8th London, Rifleman Venables of the 21st London, and Lance-Corporal Clarke, of the 9th Lincoln, each scored 153.

[It will be seen from a later Reuter telegram appearing in another column that, after Corporal Gebbie being declared the winner, Lance-Corporal Clarke claimed another shot and got it, thus bringing his score up to 156.]

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### HOME CRICKET.

#### LATEST RESULTS.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, July 15, 9.55 p.m.

The following are the latest County Cricket results to hand:

Yorkshire beat Hampshire by 10 wickets.

Lancashire beat Dorsetshire by an innings and 141 runs.

Kent drew with Sussex.

Essex drew with Notts.

Worcester beat Surrey by 0 runs.

Warwickshire beat Northants by 227 runs.

### VICTORY FOR INDIAN XI.

London, July 16, 9.55 p.m.

The Indian Eleven beat Leicestershire by 7 wickets.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### AMERICA'S GRATIFICATION.

(NO OBSTACLE IN SENATE.)

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Durban, July 15, 9.45 a.m.

A message from Washington says President Taft has expressed gratification at the signing of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

### FRANCE READY TO SIGN AGREEMENT.

(POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENT.)

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Durban, July 15, 9.45 a.m.

A Washington message says that France has expressed readiness to sign an arbitration treaty with the United States similar to the Anglo-American Treaty.

Possibly both treaties will be signed simultaneously.

### AVIATOR KILLED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Durban, July 15, 9.45 a.m.

Whilst flying at Algiers the aviator, Paillolle fell and was instantly killed.

### TREATY STIPULATIONS.

(CLAUSES AND ARTICLES.)

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Bombay, July 15, 2.5 p.m.

The following stipulations taken from the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1905 and published in the newspapers on the 7th September of that year, have been agreed to.

Clauses A, B, C, and preamble are to remain unaltered.

Articles 1 and 2 are to remain unchanged.

Articles 3, 4, and 6 are to be omitted.

Article 5 becomes Article 3.

Article 7 becomes Article 5.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

[INCREASED SHIPPING RATES.]

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Durban, July 15, 6.55 a.m.

In Liverpool, many shipping companies have decided, owing to the recent strike, to advance passenger rates, possible freights.

Passenger tickets to the United States and America will possibly be increased from five to ten shillings.

### BRITISH WELCOME TREATY.

[UNIVERSAL ARBITRATION.]

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Bombay, July 15, 11.55 p.m.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty has been welcomed by all parties in Britain.

Some papers emphasise the point that it is the happy outcome of the Imperial Conference.

The Treaty is universally regarded as paving the way for the Anglo-American Arbitration and general extension of arbitration, while it confirms our friendship with Japan and helps in the maintenance of peace in the Far East.

The omission of references to Korea and Britain's right to take measures to safeguard her Indian possessions is regarded as due to facts rendering such references superfluous.

### MOROCCO.

### FRENCH NEWSPAPER HINTS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Durban, July 15, 6.5 p.m.

French newspapers are dropping hints regarding the Franco-German conversations about

Morocco, stating that all turns

upon the German demands for

compensation either in Gabon

or the French Congo.

### SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

[THE MCKINNON CUP.]

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, July 16, 12.25 a.m.

The shoot for the McKinnon Cup at Bisley Rifle Meeting resulted as follows:

Canada..... 1581

England..... 1580

Ireland..... 1544

Scotland..... 1540

New Zealand..... 1500

Guernsey..... 1409

South Africa..... 1487

India..... 1430

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### QUEEN MARY'S PRIZE.

London, July 16, 12.25 a.m.

With an aggregate score of 154

points, Corporal Gebbie, of the

Fourth Scots Guards, won Queen

Mary's Prize.

After the announcement of Cor-

poral Gebbie's victory, Lance-

Corporal Clarke, of the Fifth Lin-

colnshire Regiment, claimed an-

other shot. This was allowed,

and Clarke's score reached 156,

whereupon he was declared the

winner.

### LORD KITCHENER.

[BRITISH AGENT IN EGYPT.]

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, July 16, 7 a.m.

It is officially announced that Field Marshal Viscount Herbert Kitchener has been appointed to succeed the late Sir Eldon Gorst as British Agent and Ambassador in Egypt.

Some papers emphasise the

point that it is the happy outcome

of the Imperial Conference.

The Treaty is universally re-

garded as paving the way for the

Anglo-American Arbitration and

general extension of arbitration,

while it confirms our friendship

with Japan and helps in the main-

tenance of peace in the Far East.

The omission of references to

Korea and Britain's right to take

measures to safeguard her Indian

possessions is regarded as due to

facts rendering such references

superfluous.

### IRISH BY-ELECTIONS.

[TWO NATIONALISTS RETURNED.]

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, July 16, 10.40 a.m.

Mr. T. M. Healy has been re-

turned for North East Cork in

the Nationalist interest.

Mr. (J. J.) Muldoon has been

elected member for East Cork.

[Mr. Healy formerly sat for

North South and Mr. J. Muldoon

for East Wicklow, also on the

Nationalist side.]

### LONG SWIM CHAMPION.

[ENGLISH AMATEUR RACE.]

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, July 16, 10.40 a.m.

Champion, the New Zealander,

has won the English Amateur

Long Swimming Championship.

The race took place on the

Thames.

Champion covered the five-

miles course in 1 hour, 6 minutes,

and 11 seconds.

Bettensby finished second in

the time of 1 hour, 6 minutes, and

25 seconds.

There were thirty competitors

in the events.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### WELSH NATIONAL LIBRARY.

[KING LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.]

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, July 16, 10.40 a.m.

His Majesty King George V.

performed the ceremony of laying

the foundation stone of the new

Welsh National Library at

Aberystwith.

In his speech on that occasion,

His Majesty said that the people

of Wales had always been remark-

able for their energy and self-

sacrifice in the furtherance of

</

## Banks

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND 10,000,000.  
Sterling 1,200,000 at 9/4 10,000,000.  
Silver 10,250,000 10,250,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000.

COUNT OF DIRECTORS

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G. H. Liebhardt, Esq. — Deputy Chairman  
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A. Forbes, Esq. — H. Shillito, Esq.  
G. Friesland, Esq. — H. A. Siebe, Esq.  
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MANAGER

Shanghai — H. E. H. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS — LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG — INTEREST ALLOWED  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1856.

HEAD OFFICE: — LONDON.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,200,000.

RESERVE FUND \$1,625,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$1,200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 3 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 3½ per cent.

W. M. DICKSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000.  
RESERVE FUNDS 16,800,000.

Head Offices — YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies

TOKIO. HANKOW.  
KOBE. TIENSIN.OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWCHIANG.LONDON. DAIYU.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.NEW YORK. ANTUNG.  
SAN FRANCISCO LIAOYANG.HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.

SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG — INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit:

For 12 months 4 per cent. p.a.

6 " 4.3-1/2 " "

1 " 2.2-1/2 " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$1,250,000.

RESERVE FUND... Gold \$8,250,000.

Gold \$6,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: —

60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: —

86, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS: —

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL &amp; COUNTRY BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS

ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every

description of Banking and Ex-

change Business, receives money on

Current Account at the rate of 2 per

cent. per annum on daily balances and

accepts Fixed Deposits at the following

rates: —

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 3½ " "

For 3 " 3 " "

GEO. HOGG,

Manager.

No. 2, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 20th July, 1911. [19]

## Banks

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP... 5,000,000.  
HEAD OFFICE — SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS — BERLIN.

BRANCHES: —  
Berlin. Calcutta. Hamburg. Hankow.  
Kolo. Peking. Singapore. Tientsin.  
Tsinan. Tsingtao. Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS: —

MUSSEN. N. M. ROTHSCHILD &amp; SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON

AGENCY.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELL-

SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current

Account. DEPOSITS received on application.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHEIDT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar, 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital... £1,000,000.  
Subscribed " " 1,126,000.

Paid Up, " " 562,000.

Reserve Fund... 325,000.

HEAD OFFICE: — 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES: —

Bombay. Calcutta. Galle. Singapore.  
Kolomb. Penang. Kota Bahru. Kelantan.  
Kuala Lumpur. P.M.S. Hongkong. Colombo. Shanghai.

Kandy.

AGENTS IN JAPAN: —

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co., Ltd.

BANKERS: —

Bank of England.  
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits as under: —

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3½ " "

" 12 " 2½ " "

F. C. MACDONALD,

Acting Manager.

1260.]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

J. A. Wadde, Esq., Managing Director.

A. B. Smith, Esq., Secretary.

A. B. Smith, Esq., Actuary.

A strong British Company. Registered under

Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance

Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force... \$17,855,886.00.

Assets... 6,415,232.00.

Income for Year... 1,356,355.00.

Insurance Fund... 8,16,812.00.

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq.—District Manager.

B. W. TAPE, Esq.—District Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.

Alexandra Building.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

Advisory Board, Hongkong; Sir Paul Chater, Kt.,

C. M. G., T. F. Rough, Esq., G. J. Treanor, Esq.,

Hongkong, 16th January, 1911.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA

THEATRE.

—

LONDON'S CORONATION

PICTURES

taken especially for the

VICTORIA

will be shown every night until

further notice.

COLLIERS SISTERS

the

CLEVER OPERATIC and

BURLESQUE ENTERTAINERS.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1911. [1185]

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Flower Street.

—

9.45 p.m. Every Evening. 9.15 p.m.

CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE

Miss VIOLET BONNETTA and

THE GRAND ENGLISH

CORONATION FILM

especially taken for the Bijou.

Leased &amp; Manager:

BOB. STEPHENSON,

Hongkong, 17th July, 1911. [1288]

## Intimations

## WEARING POINTS

are the best.

## SELLING POINTS.

Omits wearing points  
alone the  
REMININGTON  
TYPEWRITER  
SELLS every other  
writing machine.

1080.]

SIEMSEN &amp; CO., HONGKONG AND CANTON,

General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

1080.]

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

## MOTOR,

RING UP 1036.

## THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

## YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes.  
If they do and if the mountings are  
properly adjusted, they

## ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE.  
There is no comfort in spectacles that  
are merely "good enough." They are  
either RIGHT

## OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or  
repairs, come and see us at our new  
location in York Buildings, between  
Kelly & Walsh and Moutio's.CLARK & CO.  
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS  
YORK BUILDINGS, CHATER RD.  
HONGKONG33  
" FELUCCA." EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES. MILD-AROMATIC-PURE.

## THE £10,000,000 LOAN.

The Pekin correspondent of "The North China Daily News" of 5th inst. says:—

As may be remembered, the signature of the £10,000,000 loan for currency reform and Manchurian enterprises was but a preliminary step to the issue of funds for these purposes. The Banks interested were given six months for the consideration of the currency programme of the Chinese Government, the basis of which, it was understood, was to be the memorials of the Ministry of Finance, and the edicts sanctioning them, which were published last year. In the case of the money required for use in Manchuria, the Chinese Government had to submit a satisfactory statement of the enterprises to which it was to be devoted.

In finally deciding upon the currency scheme many important and intricate questions have to be considered, and in order to arrive at some basis of settlement satisfactory to the banks, Dr. Chon Chin-tao, Vice-President of the Taching Government Bank, is to proceed to Europe shortly to meet representatives of the International group. It is understood that the place of meeting is Paris, and that among those present will be Mr. W. D. Straight, Mr. E. G. Hillier, and Mr. Corder, representing American, British and German interests, respectively. The meeting was to have taken place on July 15, but as Dr. Chon has been unable to get a passage by the Siberian Railway until July 11 it cannot now possibly take place until the end of the month.

## The Manchurian Side.

Meanwhile it seems certain that complications have arisen in regard to the Manchurian portion of the loan. Though no protest has been made by either the Japanese or Russian Governments in Peking, it is understood that the latter has made representations to the effect that it considers Article 16 a violation of the open door policy in Europe and America. Article 16 reads as follows:—

If the Imperial Chinese Government should desire to obtain from other than Chinese sources, funds in addition to the proceeds derived from this loan, to continue or complete the operations contemplated under this agreement, the Imperial Chinese Government shall first invite the Banks to undertake a loan to provide the funds required, but should the Imperial Chinese Government fail to agree with the Banks as to the terms of such supplementary loan, then other financial groups may be invited to undertake the same; and should the Imperial Chinese Government decide to invite foreign capitalists to participate with Chinese interests in Manchurian business contemplated under this loan, or to be undertaken in connection therewith, the Banks shall first be invited to so participate.

Employment of the Money.

Of the £1,000,000 which it was stipulated might be advanced forthwith for the Manchurian enterprises, a sum of £400,000 has already been handed over to the Chinese Government, £300,000 has been earmarked for plague expenditure, while the balance of £300,000 has been allocated to various industrial, mining and agricultural enterprises. It is understood that before leaving for home the French Minister, M. de Murgier, strongly urged the Manchurian Viceroy not, for the present, to apply for any further portion of the Manchurian loan. The French contribution to the first instalment is said to have been advanced under protest, and the French Minister informed the Viceroy that in view of Russia's protest it would be better to await the result of his visit to Paris before applying for further funds.

Of course, it is by no means certain yet that even the currency portion of the loan will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, and the Chinese Government, after conferring Double Dragons upon the bankers concerned, has realized that its action has been somewhat hasty, and has requested the recipients not to wear or show the Order for the present.

## LADIES' FIRE BRIGADE.

A large crowd greeted the first public appearance of the Burton Ladies' Fire Brigade at a fete held recently on the largest football ground in the town. The ladies numbered 18, the captain being Miss Maud Gooch, the daughter of the superintendent of the borough brigade. They presented a striking appearance in uniforms of regulation blue and red, set off with smart caps. The captain's accoutrements were silvered.

A smart turn out was effected on the manual engine, and the crew galloped round the enclosure amidst hearty cheers. A realistic display followed, the hose being run out and water played on a high canvas tower. Capt. Gooch manipulating the jet in workman-like style. Numerous rescues were made, girls ascending to the upper stories and lowering victims by means of lifelines. Scaling-ladders were used with agility, and the firewomen jumped from the top of the tower into the net without any hesitation.

The ladies worked their engine with a will, and betrayed no sign of nervousness. They further proved themselves skilled in first-aid ambulance work, and treated several victims of the fire. After other exhibitions had been given, the girls mounted the engine again and drove off amidst tremendous applause.

The Burton Ladies' Brigade claim to be the first and only female fire brigade in existence. The training was carried out by the borough firemen, and the initial display was the outcome of many drills carried out away from the public eye.

## MELVILLE STONE BREAKS LONG SILENCE.

Mr. Melville Stone, the Manager of the Associated Press in America, who some three months ago was called to task by the American Peace Society and the American Asiatic Association for a number of unwarranted reflections on foreign residents in Japan, made on the strength of a cursory visit to the country, has at last replied.

The purport of this reply is not made public as yet, the letter having to come before the committees of the two organizations. It is reported, however, that Mr. Stone withdraws his statement that Japanese were not allowed on the race-track at Nagasaki; but on other matters his replies are said to be unsatisfactory. It is to be hoped that after the matter is considered in committee there will be published, seeing that the question concerns the whole foreign community, who are anxious to know the kind of defence that has been made by Mr. Stone.

## A TRIBUTE TO OUR VOLUNTEERS.

A correspondent of a home paper recalls an incident at Hongkong in the following letter:—

I notice that a contingent of ten officers and non-commissioned officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps will attend the Coronation celebrations in June. It may interest your readers to know that this is one of few volunteer commands that have been called out for active service. This was in 1808, when the Chinese at Kowloon City objected to the establishment of British rule in the New Territory, threatened trouble. Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, the commandant of the corps, who is of course, to be one of the Coronation contingent, is probably the only officer who ever took the field in evening dress. On that occasion the call for volunteers came late in the evening, and the commandant, who happened to be dining out was informed, by means of the telephone, of the serious developments at Kowloon City. Realizing that there was no time for ceremony, he slipped an overcoat over his boiled shirt and swallow-tail, and hurried off to join his men in their night march to the scene of the disturbance, some miles distance from Hongkong.

## A CHANGE OF CALENDAR.

The members of the Military Council have had some discussions amongst themselves as to the possibility of China authorizing a change in her calendar by the adoption of the solar instead of the lunar system which has been in vogue in China for many centuries. They know that astronomy forms one of the most useful scientific studies among foreigners and that it is the one subject which seems to be inexhaustible and vast enough to occupy investigators for generations to come. It will always baffle human research fully to comprehend it.

Perhaps, human knowledge in other sciences is but in its infancy also. At the request of the Military Council the Board of Astronomers gave permission to allow some students from a surveying school under the control of the Council to examine the instruments, etc., kept by the Board. The result was that the students reported that, although the Board of Astronomers has not been discreditably regarded by the outside world in the past for its accomplishments, yet it is very much behind the times now, especially with regard to the scientific apparatus used in the observatory, which should be the most important department of such a Board. These instruments, together with the telescopes, are all of an obsolete pattern upon which, as the Board itself has admitted, it does not depend to compile the annual edition of the Chinese calendar. They have been simply lying there as ornaments! The Councillors are said to prefer a reform of the Chinese system of referring to the moon by adopting the solar system of computation for a year.

They find that a similar proposal was brought forward by the National Assembly during its last session; and Prince Tsai Tao is still more enthusiastic about the necessity of the change. However, as the matter affects the whole empire, it would be too indiscreet for a single person to take the initial step. His Highness will first consult the Cabinet, whose consent is absolutely essential to bring it to a successful issue; and then the Prince Regent will be asked to give his sanction. The fate of the old Astronomical Board seems sealed; but what could it expect if it refused to advance with the times? The unit must go to give place to the it, this is the rule of nature.

## DREAM OF EMPIRE

Mrs. Annie Besant, in an address at Queen's Hall last month, made some interesting references to the relations between Britain and her colonies.

They could not (continued Mrs. Besant) leave India out of the Empire which they were building up, and that was where the colonies were making a great mistake. By their treatment of Indians they were undermining the Empire in India, for every Indian resented being an outcast under the flag which he had been taught to respect and for which many of his countrymen had fought and died.

There were two men in England who stood out above others in dealing with this question. One was the Prince of Wales, now King George V, who in his speech at the Guildhall declared that India must be ruled by sympathy, and the other was the late Viceroy, Lord Minto, who in the midst of danger stood calm and firm and trusted the Indians.

And now for the first time in Indian monarchs of the West was to be exalted in the East. Never before had such an honor been paid to a part of the Empire, and then when England and India were linked together in the imagination and emotion could they not see in that the promise of a mighty Empire in which East and West should be joined together, and in which each should help the other.

There was no person living who could escape his power.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

The coroner told Mr. Grant that he was treading on very thorny ground, and advised him to be careful how he acted.

## LONDON HORSE SHOW.

Olympia Decorated for Coronation Season—American Exhibitors

London, June 12.—The international horse show, the fifth annual event, opened at Olympia to-day in a blaze of colour and attractiveness which easily eclipsed anything previously attempted here. The fact that the Coronation season is in full swing, combined with the excellence of the exhibits, constituting a record both in numbers and quality, the international character of the enterprise, and the immense advance bookings assure success.

The whole interior of the great building was a fine sight, closely resembling in appearance "The Rows" at Chester, the Old World spot with which so many visiting Americans are acquainted. White Tudor buildings, with their oak beams and red-tiled roofs, landscape of mountain, and heather trees in the background, ivy-clad walls, and a wealth of flowers, everywhere, carried out admirably the idea of the old-time Elizabethan village.

Judge W. H. Moore and Walter Winans were among the largest exhibitors, and their stables, as usual, were decorated in lavish style with flowers and flags. The American officers who will compete in the jumping competitions had stalls marked with the shield of the Stars and Stripes.

The programme of events is so extended that it will be necessary to hold three sessions daily. The preliminary jumping round for the course and chargers classes opened this morning. The competition will continue throughout the day. In the chargers event the German cavalry chargers practically swept the board. They took first, third, and fourth places, leaving the second to an English horse. Quandary, the first of the American horses to appear, made a poor showing, exhibiting several faults.

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## MYSTERIOUS SCIENCE.

The Maudslay coroner recently inquired into the death of Miss May Frost, aged 23, daughter of a resident of Eccles, who died suddenly at Sheaf's Court, Maudslay, the establishment of the Brothers Grant, who describe themselves as "Human X-Ray Scientists."

The deceased's mother stated that her daughter was suffering from consumption, and she took her to Sheaf's Court, because the medical man who had been attending her had given up hope.

Dr. Travers, who made a post-mortem examination, certified that death was due to tuberculosis of the lungs.

Albert Gurr, in evidence, said he was a scientist. "We practice," he stated, "a science only known to me and my brother."

The coroner: What is your science?—Witness: It is a science which has never been put before the public, and I shall not disclose it.

The coroner: What were you before you became a scientist?—Witness: A sanitary inspector and insurance superintendent.

The coroner: You are only a scientist so far as the human body is concerned?—Witness: Animals, trees, or any living thing treated under my treatment.

The coroner: How do you apply this wonderful science?—Witness: In this way (making a pass with his hand).

The coroner: If a tree were decayed could you stop the decay?—Witness: I could if I wished.

Replying to other questions, the witness asserted that he could see through anyone. He could, in fact, look right through a steel door. He kept the deceased alive until the valves of her heart gave out.

There was no person living who could escape his power.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

The coroner told Mr. Grant that he was treading on very thorny ground, and advised him to be careful how he acted.

## THE BIRKBECK BANK.

## Official Statements.

Late on Saturday, June 10, the following statement was issued at the bank:—

We beg to announce that by the leave of the Court, arrangements have been made with the Bank of England to advance the necessary funds for the purpose of enabling an immediate payment to be made of 10s. in the £ to customers who have deposit, and current account balances. Cheques drawn on current accounts or deposit forms duly filled up (both of which can be obtained on application at the Birkbeck Bank) for an amount not exceeding 10s. in the £ will be met in cash, or the drafts will be honoured if presented through a bank.

Great care must be exercised in drawing a cheque or filling up a deposit withdrawal form, so that the amount thereof does not exceed 10s. in the £, otherwise delay must arise in cashing the same.

It would be a convenience if as many customers as possible would avail themselves of the assistance of banks in clearing the cheques.

This notice does not extend to fully-paid or partly-paid shares.

H. Brougham, Senior Official Receiver.

William Plender, Special Manager appointed by the Court.

June 10, 1911.

Subsequently the following was issued:—

Notice to depositors and customers who are indebted for advances on mortgages or other securities:—

Depositors and customers who are indebted for advances on mortgages or other securities must apply in writing to the Special Manager in reference to the payment of 10s. in the £ on their deposit or current account balances. They cannot be dealt with over the counter or through other banks.

William Plender, Special Manager.

Now that the Bank of England has arranged to advance the money to enable payment of 10s. in the £ to depositors, the intervention of the sixteen joint stock banks, of course, is rendered unnecessary.

An official of the Bank stated with regard to the position of the "A" and "B" shareholders that their claims will be dealt with later. "Ordinary depositors will be first dealt with," he said, "and a further notice will no doubt be issued by the Official Receiver telling the 'A' and 'B' holders how they may get their money."

The deceased's mother stated that her daughter was suffering from consumption, and she took her to Sheaf's Court, because the medical man who had been attending her had given up hope.

Dr. Travers, who made a post-mortem examination, certified that death was due to tuberculosis of the lungs.

Albert Gurr, in evidence, said he was a scientist. "We practice," he stated, "a science only known to me and my brother."

The coroner: What is your science?—Witness: It is a science which has never been put before the public, and I shall not disclose it.

The coroner: What were you before you became a scientist?—Witness: A sanitary inspector and insurance superintendent.

The coroner: You are only a scientist so far as the human body is concerned?—Witness: Animals, trees, or any living thing treated under my treatment.

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R. WOOD,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [931]

## Intimations

**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY**  
SHORTEST. & QUICKEST ROUTE  
BETWEEN  
THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.  
via DAIREN.  
SUMMER SCHEDULE.

1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer) ....Lv. Dairen ( " ) ....Ar. (S.M.R. Train) ....Lv. Mukden ( " ) ....Ar. Changchun ( " ) ....Lv. Dairen ( " ) ....Ar. Harbin ( " ) ....Ar.	6.00 a.m. 1.50 p.m. 2.05 " " 8.30 " " 9.30 " " 9.10 a.m.	Thurs. Sat. Sun. Wed. Thurs. Mon.	Sun. Thurs. Wed. Sat. Sun. Mon.
R. 9.60	Harbin (Russian train) ....Lv. Changchun ( " ) ....Ar. (S.M.R. Train) ....Lv. Mukden ( " ) ....Ar. Dairen ( " ) ....Ar. Shanghai ( " ) ....Ar.	11.20 a.m. 8.25 p.m. 10.30 " 5.10 a.m. 5.25 " Noon	Mon. " " " " Tues. " " Wed.	Wed. " " " " Sun. " " Fri.
Y14.50	Harbin ( " ) ....Ar. Changchun ( " ) ....Ar. (S.M.R. Train) ....Lv. Dairen ( " ) ....Ar. Shanghai ( " ) ....Ar.	1.30 p.m. 2.30 " 1.30 p.m. " " " "	Thurs. " " " " " " " "	

## A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

## SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whiskies.

For over 30 Years WATSON'S 'E' has maintained the reputation of the FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY in the FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1911.

## DAY BY DAY.

The love of praise, howe'er conceal'd by art, reigns more or less, and glows, in every heart.

## Card Sharers.

We hear on good authority that the Colony is at the moment harbouring a gang of card-sharers and toughs. The gang is about half a dozen strong and are ready to fleece any one, weak enough to fall into their clutches. This is but a word of warning which we hope will put the unwary on their guard.

Five men were fined \$10 each by Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy this morning for street-gambling.

The masters of five fishing junks were fined \$5 apiece this morning for trespassing on Stonecutter's Island.

Inspector Cameron charged a fifteen-year-old youth at the Magistracy this morning with stealing \$1 from a woman. The case was remanded.

It is reported to the Police that someone entered No. 46, Wuhu Street and stole a box of clothing valued at \$7 and \$17 in money.

A Chinaman was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks this morning for stealing a jacket from a house in Wyndham Street.

We are given to understand that the old post office has been let. At present a portion of the building is being used by clerks in the employ of the Official Receiver.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 1st July, 1911, amounted to 37,588.61 tons and sales during the period, to 32,197.18 tons.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the silk for New York shipped by the Blue Funnel Protosilus was delivered at its destination on 11th inst.—27 days in transit from Hongkong and 17 days from Yokohama.

A goldsmith of 264, Queen's Road Central entrusted one of his fobs the other day with \$40 worth of gold for the purpose of making up some piece of jewellery. The man went to Canton and has not been seen since.

## Chinese Recreation Club.

Yesterday, in presence of a large number of visitors, the pavilion erected near Belle View Hotel, for the convenience of the members of the Chinese Recreation Club, for sea-bathing purposes, was formally opened.

## Trouble Near the New Territory.

The frontier separating the New Territory from the Chinese districts of Ying Tak and Ching Yuen, is being greatly disturbed by bandits who are playing havoc with the neighbouring villages.

The Canton authorities have despatched Colonel Kung with a regiment of soldiers to the place in question to get rid of these pests.

## Sampan Nuisance off Shamen.

The boats mooring off Shamen for taking passengers are increasing daily in number, and some of them have been doing a flourishing business, in harbouring girls of a certain class. This has come to the knowledge of the Customs Commissioner, who has consulted with the Shipping Master in Canton on the subject of prohibiting these boats from mooring off Shamen for hire.

Besides, the Customs Commissioner is said to have written to Admiral Li Chun, requesting him to instruct the Commander of the 8th Regiment of soldiers stationed near Shamen to jointly consider with the Shipping Master, the scheme for registering and controlling the boats mooring off Shamen for taking fares.

At Yachow in Szechuan a monument presumed to belong to the Han dynasty has been discovered and is exciting a good deal of curiosity among the local savants.

"We are informed by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. that they have received cable advice that the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust, Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 7.1-2 per cent."

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Sidney Barton to be Chinese Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Peking, and Mr. Herbert Phillips to be one of His Majesty's Vice-Consuls in China.

## Plague Return.

During the 24 hours ended at noon on Saturday, there were reported in the Colony five cases of plague, three of which were fatal.

## The Traffic in Girls.

A native woman was discharged in the Police Court this morning at the instance of the Registrar-General's Department with kidnapping a fourteen-year-old girl from the country for the purpose of prostitution. The defendant, it appears, held out alluring but false prospects to the girl of handsome earnings, but when the unfortunate creature discovered the woman's real intentions she went out into the street crying for help. The woman was subsequently arrested. It is alleged that the woman accepted an offer of \$140 for the girl.

## Major C. F. Menzies to Retire.

Major G. F. Menzies, South Lancashire Regiment, one of the officers of the late Chinese Regiment of Infantry, will shortly have

to go on retired pay under the age

rules, unless promoted in the interim.

He helped to make the Chinese Regiment, and for some time was judicial assistant to the Viceroy of Peking. Major Menzies afterwards took an active share in the work of organizing the native Police forces in the neighbourhood of Shanghai and retired from China about 18 months ago.

## Trying Season at Bangkok.

The present season is very trying for both natives and foreigners alike in Bangkok. The hospital wards are all nearly occupied by patients. Besides other patients there are at present six European gentlemen and three European ladies, undergoing treatment in the St. Louis Hospital. Fever and dysentery are the prevailing diseases. Happily, however, none of these cases is pronounced serious.

## An Awkward Situation.

The average Chinese thief stops at nothing. Inspector Kerr charged a native before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning for stealing a pair of trousers from a fellow-Chinese. It appears that the complainant who is a washerman, was sleeping on the hill-side in Kennedy Road at 3 o'clock this morning, when defendant came up and attempted to deprive the slumbering one of his lower garments. On waking up, the victim discovered that his trousers had been pulled down to his knees and were about to disappear altogether. He gave the alarm and the Police gave chase and arrested the fleeing party. This morning, the latter was awarded one month's hard labour for his little escapade.

## Canton-Macao Railway.

The syndicate for the construction of the Canton-Macao Railway has already had the route marked out. From Fong Chun to Macau there will be five sections, and work will commence next month. The syndicate has applied to the Canton Viceroy for military protection along the places through which the line will pass. The syndicate also begged His Excellency to communicate with the Governor of Macao regarding the commencement of the work on the railroad.

## Typhoon Warnings.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.40 a.m. Manila, July 16, 9 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Bashi Channel moving N. W. or N. N. W.

The following telegram was received from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. Manila, July 17, 8.45 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon near or over Formosa moving N.E. or N.E. Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Western Carolines, direction unknown.

## SUPREME COURT.

## TO-DAY.

Before Sir Francis Piggott and Mr. Justice GomPERTZ.

Before a full court this morning the appeal was heard in which Li Po Hung was the appellant and Li Ling Shu, Li Tsing Pak, Li Po Ling and the Po Ling were the respondents.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster as counsel for the appellant asked that judgment delivered in the action on March 3rd be reversed and that it may be judged that the plaintiff recover against the respondents contribution in respect of the sum of \$82,212.40 and interest thereon as claimed in the writ of summons in this case and his costs of action and of this appeal to be taxed.

The case heard in March was one in which the plaintiffs were the Li Po Hung Bank and the defendants the Yik Lung Bank and seven other Chinese signatories of a letter of guarantee securing the sum of \$82,212.40 being as to \$80,541 the amount paid by the plaintiff to the Imperial Bank and as to the balance thereof expenses incurred by the plaintiff in raising the said amount on mortgage as security for the defendants under a contract in writing dated 20th May, 1904, whereby the plaintiff and the defendants guaranteed the repayment to the said Imperial Bank all sums to the extent of \$150,000 as might become due to the said Bank.

Mr. Alabaster appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Potter appeared for three of the defendants.

Mr. Alabaster said that the case was concisely this. These were brothers suing each other, plaintiff suing his brother and his mother—she might be a concubine but the male defendants were the sons of the late Lee Sing. One of the sons named Li Pok contracted a number of debts at the time when he was manager of the Lip Hoong Bank and pressure was brought to bear on the various members of the family to pay his debts, and eventually a letter of guarantee was signed in which the members of the family guaranteed to pay all such debts up to \$115,000. Plaintiff had under this guarantee paid the sum of \$80,000.

This morning at the Court, Mr. Alabaster again appeared for appellant and said his learned friend, Mr. Potter, appeared for the defendants who put in a defense in the court below—that was with the exception of the Yik Lung bank and the last respondent Li Po Ling. The Yik Lung bank put in no defense, and Li Po Ling had another defense from that of the others, in that he was an infant. Mr. Alabaster reviewed the case and said:

The plaintiff's claim was the contribution of a letter of guarantee dated May 20, 1904, which was signed and under which the plaintiff was called upon to pay. They admitted he had paid the sum, but in Paragraph 3 of the amended statement of defense, they said that subsequently to the 20th May, to wit, on January 11th of the following year, there was some sort of agreement in writing between various people including the plaintiff, but not exactly the same people who signed the same paper under which they agreed to pay 80,000 dollars of debts, and on the true construction of this second agreement the rights of construction in the earlier agreement were waived.

The Plaintiff Judge: Did all parties who signed the first agreement, sign the second?

Mr. Alabaster: No, they were slightly different, that is there were other parties.

Continuing Mr. Alabaster said they did not even set out the written agreement of January 11th because it was said that was set aside and later in the day a verbal agreement was entered into under which they agreed to waive any rights of contribution under the original debt of guarantee and then they gave particulars of what they have done under this agreement.

The Chief Justice: Can't you tell us the story colligually; it would be much better.

Mr. Alabaster: They gave the list of respondents and plaintiffs with their aliases. Continuing Mr. Alabaster said that on the 20th May, 1904, it was admitted that a letter of guarantee was

addressed to the Imperial Bank of China. The whole of the family was concerned in two Chinese banks, how much concerned, they did not know.

Subsequently to that date there was a meeting of the family. On the 17th January 1905 the Imperial Bank of China issued a writ against the guarantors except the infant, and claimed over \$90,000. On the 10th January another writ was issued for \$28,000 and on the 20th plaintiff executed a mortgage to two cousins to secure payment of \$115,000.

In July or August he obtained a reassignment of the mortgage of \$115,000 and then, as a matter of fact, he executed other mortgages of sufficient amount to pay off the Imperial Bank of China's claim.

The Chief Justice: The plaintiff did?

Mr. Alabaster: Yes. The case was proceeding when we went to press.

## OPIUM ON THE PET-CHABURI.

The illicit smuggling of opium on board ships still continues. At six o'clock yesterday morning a man was arrested on the Pet-chaburi as the result of a "find" of 950 taels of loose raw opium. At first the coxswain of the ship was suspected of being the owner of the drug, but he said that it was the property of a lump-trimmer. As the latter was missing, a search was made for him and resulted in his being discovered hiding in one of the life-boats. This morning, he appeared before the Magistrate, but was discharged owing to want of evidence.

## LEAGUE TENNIS.

By winning their game against Queen's College on Saturday the Y.M.C.A. made their position at the top of the League sure. The Y.M.C.A. has now won the shield for the second time, it being won the first year, 1900, by Kowloon, 1910, Y.M.C.A. 1911, Y.M.C.A. The scores for Saturday's game are—Y.M.C.A. 56, Queen's College 43.

The meeting of the Council took place at the Astana at Klang, the Sultan of Selangor in Council on the 8th inst. considered at a special meeting of the State Council the petition of Mrs. Proudlock, and various other petitions, from different communities asking for her pardon.

The Sultan has been pleased to grant Mrs. Proudlock a free pardon.

The meeting of the Council took place at the Astana at Klang, the Sultan of Selangor presiding. Others present, states the "Malay Mail's" Klang correspondent, included the Acting Resident (Mr. Anthonisz), Mr. Justice Sercombe-Smith, and Mr. Broadrick. The meeting commenced at 11.30, and Mr. Justice Sercombe-Smith left after being in the Council Chamber about half an hour. Dr. H. J. Gibbs, medical superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Singapore, was called. Evidence in the case was read over for the benefit of the members of the Council who were not present at the trial.

## RAIDS ON OPIUM DIVANS.

Shan-ki-wan, the centre of sly opium divans, was the scene of two raids on Saturday night last which were carried out under the direction of Inspector Gourlay and Sergeant Totsall. On receiving information that opium-smoking was being carried on sub rosa in two houses in Tai Ning Street, Wong Kok Tsui, Nos. 9 and 13—the Police favoured the places with an unexpected visit. At the first-named house, twenty-six persons were arrested, including the alleged keeper of the illicit establishment. The case was remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of \$250 in respect of the keeper and \$5 each as regards the smokers. Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defense.

In the second house, nineteen smokers and one keeper were arrested. A large quantity of opium, paraphernalia, such as pipes, etc., was seized. The keeper, the greatest confusion prevailing among the law-breakers at the time of the raid.

The defendants were discharged.

## THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

The proprietor of the Hippodrome, Mr. Bysack, with a view to making his programme attractive, has arranged a boxing competition, the preliminaries of which will take place on Thursday, the semi-finals on Friday and the finals on Saturday. Handsome trophies will be given to the winners. The contests are open to any local boxer, and entries close on Wednesday morning. In addition to this attraction, a change has been made in the programme.

## BRAVES AND SAND PIRATES.

## A Dramatic Battle.

## THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, July 15, 1911.

The Districts of Heng Shun and Shun Tak are notorious for the exploits of the Sand Pirates.

Repeated attempts have been made by the authorities to hunt them down but without success.

However, about a week ago, these

sea-robbers found tough opponents in the persons of the braves of Loong To, by whom they were defeated with heavy casualties.

The braves anticipated that the pirates' boats would pass through Sha Chui, mounted two machine guns there under cover of bushes, while thirty of them laid an ambush on the opposite bank.

When the pirates' boats got near two shells were discharged from the guns, both of which struck the boats. The craft sank and the occupants thrown into the water.

The braves on the opposite bank responded to the cannonading with the discharge of a volley of shots.

About forty of the pirates were either shot dead or drowned, and the rest who were more or less wounded were picked up and taken into custody.

Besides, the victorious braves seized a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, and money.

## MRS. PROUDLOCK PARDONED.

His Highness the Sultan of Selangor in Council on the 8th inst. considered at a special meeting of the State Council the petition of Mrs. Proudlock, and various other petitions, from different communities asking for her pardon.

The Sultan has been pleased to grant Mrs. Proudlock a free pardon.

The meeting of the Council took place at the Astana at Klang, the Sultan of Selangor presiding.

Others present, states the "Malay Mail's" Klang correspondent, included the Acting Resident (Mr. Anthonisz), Mr. Justice Sercombe-Smith, and Mr. Broadrick.

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Dr. H. J. Gibbs, medical superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Singapore, was called.

Evidence in the case was read over for the benefit of the members of the Council who were not present at the trial.

## THE GLADSTONE CHAIR.

Berlin has soon repaid the debt which she incurred to Liverpool by annexing Professor Kuno Meyer.

In appointing Professor Lehmann-Haupt to the Chair of Greek the authorities of Liverpool have won the gratitude of English scholars who are familiar with Haupt's work as founder and editor of the classical journal "Klio."

The Professor has excavated in Egypt and Armenia, and is an authority on Babylonian.

Dr. Haupt studied in America as a young man, and has thus a good knowledge of the English language.

He comes of a line of poorish painters, one of whom, Rudolf Lehmann, made his home in this country.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## The List.

The following is the list of charges which will be heard at the Criminal Sessions, which commence on Tuesday.</p



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## "EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong. From Quebec.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Saturday, July 22. "ALLIAN LINE" ... Friday, Aug. 18.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... Saturday, Aug. 12. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Friday, Sept. 3.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Saturday, Sept. 2. "ALLIAN LINE" ... Friday, Sept. 23.

"MONTEAGLE" ... Tuesday, Sept. 12. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Friday, Oct. 20.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Saturday, Sept. 23. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Friday, Oct. 20.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... Saturday, Oct. 14. "ALLIAN LINE" ... Friday, Nov. 10.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" ... 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berths in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) ... £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going through by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families.

Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43. Via New York ... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On

TIENTSIN & TSINGTAU CHEONGSHING Saturday, 22nd July, Noon.

& WEIHAIWEI ... YUENSANG Saturday, 22nd July, 2 p.m.

MANILA ... LOONGSANG Saturday, 20th July, 2 p.m.

MANILA ... LOONGSANG Saturday, 20th July, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 9 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cheloo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1911.

## BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via  
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer Tons D W Captain On or about

"ORTERIC" ... 11,000 J. S. Findlay ... July 27th.

"SUERIC" ... 11,000 F. Cowley ... August 22nd.

"KUMERIC" ... 11,000 G. Motill ... September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America, Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most commodious accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780, Hongkong, 6th July, 1911.

[805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on about For Will leave on or about

JILLWONG ... JAVA ... 2nd half July. SHANGHAI ... 2nd half July.

TJIMWAH ... JAVA ... 2nd half July. JAVA ... 2nd half July.

TIPANAS ... JAPAN ... 2nd half July. JAVA ... 2nd half July.

TIBODAS ... JAPAN ... 2nd half July. JAVA ... 2nd half July.

TIKLIMA ... JAVA ... 1st half Aug. JAPAN ... 1st half Aug.

TJILATJAP ... JAVA ... 1st half Aug. SHANGHAI ... 1st half Aug.

TJILATJAP ... JAVA ... 2nd half Aug. SHANGHAI ... 2nd half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands, India or through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 375, York Buildings, [974]

## Shipping—Steamers

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS STEAMERS SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLE, MIYASAKI MARU, WEDNESDAY, 10th  
LONDON AND CAPT. T. MURAI, T. 3,000 July, at Daylight.

ANTWERP VIA KITANO MARU, WEDNESDAY,

SINGAPORE, CAPT. R. E. COPE, TONS 9,000 2nd Aug., at Daylight.

PENANG, CO. IYO MARU, WEDNESDAY, 16th

LOMBO AND CAPT. R. TAKEDA, TONS 7,000 Aug., at Daylight.

PORT SAID ...

VICTORIA, B.C., SADDO MARU, SATURDAY, 12th

& SEATTLE ... CAPT. J. RICHARD, TONS 7,000 Aug., from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C., TAMBA MARU, TUESDAY,

& SEATTLE via KEELENG, SHANGHAI, CAPT. K. NODA, TONS 7,000 18th July, at 4 p.m.

YOKOYAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA, CAPT. IRINAWA, TONS 7,000 15th Aug., at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, KUMANO MARU, FRIDAY,

MANILA, THURSDAY, CAPT. M. WINKLER, TONS 7,000 4th Aug., at Noon.

YAWATA MARU, FRIDAY, CAPT. T. SEKINE, TONS 5,000 1st Sept., at Noon.

SHANGHAI, TOSA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 19th July.

MOJI & KOBE, CAPT. T. SAKAWA, TONS 6,000 1st August, at Noon.

KOBE & YOKOYAMA, HIRANO MARU, THURSDAY,

HAMA, CAPT. H. FISHER, TONS 9,000 20th July, at 11 a.m.

KOBE & YOKOYAMA, YAWATA MARU, TUESDAY,

HAMA, CAPT. T. SAKINE, T. 5,000 1st August, at Noon.

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# The Coronation.

## WESTMINSTER ABBEY CEREMONY.

### GORGEOUS PAGEANT.

### IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

With every auspicious circumstance the great solemnity to which the nation and the Empire have so long and so eagerly been looking forward was accomplished in Westminster Abbey when the crown of St. Edward was placed on the head of George V, after a ceremony unique in modern Europe for its medieval beauty, picturesqueness, and symbolism.

All night little parties kept vigil on the processional route which the King and Queen would follow, so as to be certain of good positions. The day dawned dull and cloudy and boisterous, and as it dawned the boom of the saluting guns shook the air. Then the bells of the churches began to ring joyously, and as the small hours of the morning wore on spectators gathered in the streets. The troops turned out from their encampments, which have filled the parks with cities of white tents; detachments of police marched up, and the stands began to fill. Practically every house in the whole vast area of London was decked with bunting and the devices for the great occasion, inspiring testimony to the fleet on of the nation for its King and Queen.

At no time were the crowds along the route, very dense. Hundreds of them had gathered in the street the night before and demonstrated their loyalty with jubilant cheering. The early morning at which traffic was suspended, the stern aspect of the barriers, and the very elaboration of the police arrangements limited the concourse along the route. The task of the police on such occasions is one of the extremest difficulty. They must be ready for gigantic crowds, and take measures which will prevent those multitudes getting out of hand, as had happened in some earlier pageants, notably at Queen Victoria's Coronation.

But the stringency and completeness of their precautions necessarily act as a deterrent to spectators, who are led to think that it will be a hopeless task to find places in the streets. The formidable barriers were not required yesterday, and the crowd, which was admirable for its orderliness and loyalty, was under perfect control. There were no accidents of any kind along the route, though many of the spectators felt the strain of the long vigil.

The route was lined by some 45,000 troops, whose brilliant uniforms harmonised with the warmth of colour in the decorations, and provided an unrivalled setting for the most magnificent of pageants. After a brief but sharp shower in the morning, the weather was fair, though it continued dull. But just at the very moment when the King and Queen quitted Buckingham Palace the sun shone forth upon the scene.

The splendid array of princes and potentates who have assembled as the guests of the nation to honour the Coronation opened the progress to the Abbey, arrayed in scarlet and in every variety of foreign uniform. Then came the royal children, the Prince of Wales, wearing the robes of the Order of the Garter, and with him the other Princes and Princesses. They bowed gracefully to the loud acclamations of the crowd.

Next, as the sun shone out, appeared the central figures of the grand national ceremony, the King and Queen in the gorgeous gilded state carriage, which has been used for every Coronation since the days of the George III, drawn by the eight white Hanoverian ponies. The troops presented arms, the band thundered "God save the King," the cheers rose to a veritable tempest, and from the distance, from Hyde Park and the Tower, came the reverberation of the triumphal salutes.

The Abbey was a veritable parterre of colour, the woodwork of stands and scaffolding hidden by dark blue velvet and lawn, with the concourse of Peers and Peeresses filling the transepts in their glowing robes

turn at the tea basins. An officers' mess was improvised on a trestle table, and soon attracted plenty of members, glad of cup of tea or strong coffee upon which to begin a tiring day.

This was a boon not denied to any, for the milkmen started their rounds at four o'clock, rousing many a weary householder with the rattle of their cans. There were very few breakfasts eaten. The strangeness of being up and out so early, the anxiety to be off as soon as to miss any chance, rather blunted the edge of appetite. But almost everyone hurrying towards the Coronation area carried a luncheon packet, and a good many began eating the very moment they had settled down.

#### Early Scenes in the Row.

By five o'clock the streets were

full of people. From all the streets masses of suburban immigrants were being discharged; they looked fresh and hearty, as if they had gone to bed at nine o'clock. Motor omnibuses were running briskly, in greater number, it seemed, than usual. Soon carriages and taxicabs began to hurry by. At Knightsbridge there was a string of "taxis" waiting on the rank just as it were the middle of the day.

Now there was plenty to see. A long column of the Army Medical Corps came marching from Kensington with wagons and stretcher bearers. Officers chargers were being exercised in the Row. A large crowd gathered at Hyde Park Corner to see the troops go by line the route. Men with umbrellas were offering acid drops and lime juice tablets, unlikely attractions at five o'clock in the morning, but useful as precautions against thirst later on. The park chairman wore out in force, filling their satchels with pennies from the pockets of sightseers already thankful to sit down.

In Piccadilly there were by six o'clock people thick on either side—two or three deep already. Many of them had chosen their places before the police arrived at four. Yet the procession would not pass them until the afternoon, and long before then a double row of soldiers would almost blot out their view. No wonder some of them cast envious glances at the shuttered windows of the still sleeping houses, each with a silk-hung door to be occupied at leisure by its fortunate owners.

Soon after six the club and public stands began to fill. A stream of motor-cars, broughams, and taxicabs brought the ticket-holders from all parts of London. Rates ruled high. For a journey from Earl's Court to Whitehall three guineas were demanded; twenty-five guineas was the price of a motor for the day. By the time the troops took up their places, the stands were pretty well full.

#### Lord Kitchener's Success

This was a little after seven. The only point now where the route was at all encumbered, was at the top of Whitehall. But that was quickly remedied, and from this moment the whole three miles of processional way were clear and under perfect control. The wise measures taken by the police had the effect of keeping the crowds within easily manageable proportions. A great many people must have been kept away by nervousness. Nowhere was there any very dense mass. The barriers were not needed.

No less masterly than the police arrangements were the plans for getting the troops into position. There were an enormous number of them. For three miles they lined the streets two deep and at certain points they were concentrated in greater force. Yet all went like clockwork. Lord Kitchener, who was hurrying from point to point in a motor-car to see that all was in order, must be congratulated on the complete success of his command.

The Naval Brigade, which formed the guard of honour outside the Abbey entrance, was cheered warmly as it marched up. No opportunity to cheer or laugh was let slip. A young policeman, who caught a Guardsman's runaway horse in Parliament-square, had the experience of hearing thousands of hands clapped in his honour. Many of the peers and distinguished guests driving to the Abbey were recognised and greeted, and the splendid state coaches in which many of the peers drove, with coachmen and

footmen (perched up behind), in red, yellow, blue, or parti-coloured liveries, made the time pass quite pleasantly.

It was very amusing at eight o'clock when there was a smart shower to see the stands filled with pretty hats and dresses transformed in an instant from flower gardens into mushroom beds. Almost everyone had brought an umbrella, and the unanimity with which they went up at the first spot was quite military in its precision. Happily the rain soon stopped and went; otherwise a walk over therout shortly before the procession started would not have revealed such a contented pack of spectators. It was not too hot. There were bands, at my points to keep things lively. Everyone seemed to have room

to move. The military and naval pageant passed to its forming, an endless variety of men and uniforms. Each leading officer of detachments coming before the palace gave the sharp command "Eyots," and the men gave the marching salute to the Royal Standard upon the palace roof top.

Rain fell in some sharp showers and the clouds banked ominously.

But they fled away before the wind. Eight o'clock, and the whole space before the King's palace was filled with troops. Red to the right, where the Guards stood shoulder to shoulder in front of a double line of scarlet Dragoons, and to the left a riot of all colours, where the blue of the naval guard touched the line of the Indian troops in a bewilderment of many uniforms. The Indians, the sepoys, and the cadets from the Dominions waited in their turn to pass it on the Abbey.

In the end of the Mall the high-tired stand, part hidden by the waving trees, that was black once with umbrellas, was now showing all white; every face turned towards the palace.

Two red uniforms in the roof crowd marked the flag signalers ready to send their space-loaping message that the King had started to other signalers further away; two small red dots in the distance of Queen Anne's gate, who would

in their turn pass it on the Abbey.

And the sun came out—at

10.27, three minutes before the King started—to make the day complete. It was almost too good to believe. But the leaden clouds had parted, and in a circle of faint blue the sun stood clear and benign, as England's King went forth to his crowning.

"God Save the King!" The

courtly echoed with the music. The King and Queen were in their coach of state. A little flag twinkled and flapped among the people high up there on the roof. Boom!

The wind bore the first roar of artillery.

The King was on his way.

A half-minute of time. An-

other gun. The King was in

his courtyard; every line of the

stage coach shining bright against the sun.

It was only a short wait now for the arrival of the royal guests, who were to form the first procession to the Abbey. They drove up, the men in their brilliant uniforms glittering with medals and the ladies wearing

riches and magnificence.

Each royal lass had

an mounted policeman to escort it.

The Abyssinian Princes were in

their state dress of lions' skins and plumes.

The fourteen state carriages of the first procession had been marshalled the length of the courtyard by Lord Kitchener, a commanding figure on a matchless charger, and his Majesty's Master of Horse. From Landau to state coach the royalties transferred, servants laying strips of matting to save the ladies' silken shoes from the touch of the courtyard ground.

In the inner quadrangle the band of the Irish Guards played lively music before the King's windows while the procession was forming without.

All was ready to the programme time, and at half-past nine the procession of royal guests started on its way. Fourteen carriages altogether, and in the last, drawn by four black horses, rode the German Crown Prince and Princess.

The Sun Before the King.

The second procession of the five state carriages bearing the British Royal Family was marshalled in the quadrangle. As with the first, time was kept with royal punctuality. From the first to the fourth the carriages went by through troops twelve deep in line, and all eyes were on the fifth.

Side by side sat the Prince of Wales with Princess Mary—he in his Garter robes, bowing to right and left, she all in white, a girlish face framed by the square of the window. And how the people cheered as the Prince's carriage entered the Mall!

A cavalcade of high officers and aides, splendid in scarlet and gold, wound its way through Buckingham Gate into the Mall. It was the advance of the third procession, that of the King and Queen. The carriages of the lords and ladies in waiting followed, and there was a bare space of sanded road. The space of the courtyard was filled with Horse Guards now, silver cuirasses above blue tunics, in a double line that might be drawn with a ruler. Below the arch to the inner part the wonderful golden state coach, with its eight cream horses, dressed in such lavish equipment of gold and blue harness as to seem near weighted down.

We did not count the hours. There were too many things to

delight the eye and to fill us with pride in the mere marshalling of the power and splendour of an imperial pageant.

Ceremony, as every student of human nature knows, is needed to give colour and expression to feeling. The ceremony was there in the ordered ranks of scarlet and the glittering bayonets that stretched in double line from the gates of the palace.

And the feeling was there in the throng of the people in the green avenues of trees and in the galleries that rose tier upon tier.

We waited for the King and the Queen. It was good to stand beside the troops from the Dominions. They were so eager, so whole-hearted in their loyal desire to see the King that even discipline could not disguise their ardour. They tip-toed and tiptoed, did the ranks behind till they looked like stage dancers trying a difficult step. Every window in the palace front held by the lowering sky? If the rain came it was merciful and only changed the picture for a moment. Pavilion and gallery vanished in the twinkling of an eye and became a camp of dark tents from which we knew would quickly emerge the gaiety of toilets and the many-hued splendour of uniform. Even weeks of fine weather have not weaned us from the habit of carrying umbrellas.

The Princes' Escort.

But the procession has started. The soldiers have come to attention, and all eyes are turned toward the dark palace over which flies the Royal Standard. Around the white monument where Queen Victoria sits enthroned flows a stream of brilliance that broadens and advances between the scarlet lines of war and the sombre masses of the people. First the trumpeters of the Life Guards, in crimson and gold; then a squadron of Guards with nodding white plumes and gleaming breastplates, mounted on black chargers.

A kingly escort for the Princes and potentates who follow. For this is the procession of royal representatives.

The marshalling of the royal cortego in the Abbey makes it necessary to separate the procession from the palace into three parts.

If this detracts from the concentrated magnificence of the spectacle, it has at least one advantage.

People were able to distinguish among the visitors

and to realise how personal are the bonds that unite not only the Royal Family, but also the nation with the Great Powers of the world.

For in this gleaming array of gilded carriages were the high-born of many lands—members of every imperial and royal house in Europe, princely delegates from Abyssinia and

Egypt and Turkey and Montenegro.

They came not to swell a triumph, but to bring to the King and his people the homage of good will. Amid shouts of welcome this long long array of might and magnificence passed out under the arch on its way to the Abbey, but not out of memory.

The Royal Children.

And almost before our eyes could recover from the dazzling splendour of this tribute of friendly nations there came into the stately setting another and a smaller procession. If marble could live, the statue of Queen Victoria must have flushed with joy at the greeting of her children.

None needed to look at the order of the procession. The thunder of cheers proclaimed it from afar.

Louder and louder they rang along the thronged avenue until the leaves and branches of the trees shook under their reverberation.

For these were the descendants of the Great Queen, and man, woman, and child welcomed them with genuine emotion.

Five landaus with escorts of guards bore them through their first pageant. Imposing and picturesque was the state. But it was to the heart and not to the eye that this procession appealed. Carriage after carriage moved on, and ever the cheers grew louder and louder. Then the whole avenue rose with a mighty shout that shook the clouds and brought down the rain in a sudden shower. Umbrellas were forgotten. Not the daintiest lady in the crowd cared what happened while the Prince of Wales and his brothers and Princess Mary were in sight.

What a charming picture they made—these five royal children.

How serious they looked as they bowed to the applauding multitude.

Keen interest mingled with surprise and intense curiosity, was written on their smiling young faces.

Princess Mary, in snowy white with a white ribbon in her hair, sat on the left of the Prince of Wales, who looked dignified beyond his years in the robes of the Garter.

Opposite their elders sat in one group the three younger brothers—Prince George in the uniform of a naval cadet, and Prince Henry and Prince Albert in Highland dress with feathered bonnet.

This delightful picture, about which hovered the sentiment of a nation, vanished under the arch all too soon for the multitude. Then came another pause until at the stroke of half-past nine the guns announced that the King and Queen had started. Heraldic by resounding cheer, the longest and most sumptuous and most significant of the three processions moved along the Mall. If those that had preceded were impressive in their magnificence, what can be said of this procession in which were represented the majesty and the might of the British race and Empire? Great officers of state in glowing uniform, aides-de-camp of the Army and Navy, and equerries resplendent in uniform bore the great array. Lord Roberts was among them, and received the tribute of his renown; but the eyes of the multitude rested longest on the amazing splendour of the dress and the magnificent horses of the Indian Princes who shared the triumph of their brothers-in-arms.

#### The Golden Coach.

The centre and soul of this gleaming pageant was the golden coach with the eight cream-coloured ponies in trappings of crimson and gold, with postillions and grooms of gorgeous attire.

A nobler or more exquisite carriage never bore King or Queen to their crowning. And never were Sovereigns acclaimed with more fervour. The Queen wore a dress of white and gold, and on her right sat the King in purple mantle and cap of crimson, with the crimson cap of state on his head. They were visible to all, and received with manifest pleasure a demonstration of loyalty and affection that was unmistakable in its heartiness, and has certainly not been surpassed for sincerity in any reign.

At their side rode Lord Kitchener. His stern face relaxed into a smile as he heard the cheers that were for him, and as he turned to look upon the armed retinue of India and the Dominions. And proud and worthy, too, were these horsemen of Hindostan and the Dominions beyond the sea of their place in the escort of their Sovereign. Their warlike presence gave an imposing and picturesque finish to a pageant which, whether regarded as a spectacle or as a manifestation of imperial power, was superb in every detail.

For the first time the gate of the central arch was opened, and their Majesties passed through their progress to the Abbey.

From the moment the royal procession started from the palace, till the King and his Consort returned, consecrated by the sanction of religion to their high office, there was no break or pause in the festivity of the delight of the assembled multitude. The streets were a microcosm in which every race and colour was found amid the canopy of war.

At two o'clock the guns thundered once more to salute the King and Queen on their return from Westminster. In this journey the order of the processions was reversed, and their Majesties, crowned and vested with the insignia of regal authority received the first tribute of the affection of their people.

The fervour of the greeting will be to them a memory and inspiration, for one great ovation followed them through the longer round by Whitehall and Piccadilly till they safely reached again the seclusion of the palace.

#### IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Many pictures, precise and full of meaning and beauty, passed before the eyes of those who waited in the Abbey: they passed in such steady succession that the long hours led not to weariness but to the sort of excitement that for the most part only drama and action can give. When at last the great guns, here dimly heard, boomed the news of the King's departure from Buckingham Palace we seemed already to have been translated, like Dante in his vision, through many circles of ecstasy. Had we really served at no more than the prelude? The spell of the Abbey, where had been crowned every king since Harold fell at Hastings, had fallen in progressive power on us all; but it was joined with "touches of things human" that rose to the dignity of the Abbey itself.

This assembling of the people was not pageantry, or pomp, or ritual, or ordered ceremonial so deeply rooted in history as to overwhelm the mind; but as natural and simple as the fine, straight Saxon words of the services to come, and in spite of the cumulative grandeur and flood of majestic colour, remained natural to the end. A little girl, wide-eyed and frankly wondering, tripped along the great nave. Admiral Togo, in the heavy gold of his naval uniform, touched the shoulders of his neighbour, General Nogi, and Count Toda, in blue cloth adorned with a shining star, turned this way and that to admire the scene almost as frankly as the children. The American Ambassador, in simple dress, gave contrast to a representative of the East in light blue and a dress of gleaming white. The naturalness owed much to the Duke of Norfolk, whom no scutcheon or gold robe of his quiet and natural demeanour. He was in the Abbey among the earliest.

The entrance through the quiet cloisters, now almost deserted, the glimpses of green leaves here and there through an arch made a natural prelude. But one glimpse was vouchsafed before the hour of assembling, which gave a mystical atmosphere to that was afterwards seen and heard. Looking from the east, behind and above the altar, the whole fabric of the Abbey appeared as one mystical cross. The tiers of seats, the people themselves, the Venetian cloth of silver thread and embossed velvet hid the recesses and chapels and open arches which on other days decorated and confuse the cruciform structure of the minister. For a moment, looking down from the precipice edge floored by the deep blue carpet and held in by the time-bred walls suggested

"still waters between walls of shadowy granite in a gleaming pass."

and far away through and beyond the west door mysterious figures moved in a blue wash of light like denizens of a cove.

But soon the cruciform pattern, the picture of the cross, impressed itself and, afterwards never left the mind; even at the last when the King and Queen were imperially enthroned on the dais in the centre, they seemed to be a part of the cross; and it was felt that they must inspire mystical virtue from the very place of their enthronement. As the lights were lit below the triforium, the broken radiance from coloured windows and white light from the clerestory made it with a layer of light that elec the interior horizontally into three layers; and so, there were three crosses—one dim and misty in the roof, one bright with daylight in the midst, one glorious in azure and scarlet and gold below.

The cross lay at first gentle in the light of morning, but the settings prepared. Looking at the white books in each seat and stall one might have said ticketed and labelled. For three hours looking from above we saw the gems dropped in one by one by unpremeditated, unrehearsed art, till every niche was filled and the crosslay heavy and gorgeous with jewels, rubies and amethysts and chrysoprase, covering the whole save for the band down the centre. When all was complete the rich colours, the people who were the gems seemed to have "suffered a sea change" into the more rich and rare quality of diamond. The robes of the peers that had swept in splendid waves of crimson up the aisles disappeared, and their ranks became unbroken white, white tiaras, and miniver and ermine, and gleaming diamonds. The coronets which they held in their hands or placed by their side were but dots of crimson. The triumphant colour of ceremonial had given place to rigid white. The whole Abbey became suddenly a wall of light, focussed or set off by the scarlet uniforms and judges' robes which reflected light with just such vibrant energy as the crimson of the peers and peers' robes had absorbed it. The particular jewels that had caught the eye were swallowed up in the general radiance. They no longer filled the eye, but must be picked out with trouble.

The eye and ear were at the last so flooded with impressions that qualities lost all distinction, seen framed in the diagonal por-

spective of the arches the Judges of the High Court in scarlet and grey looked like a fire now lit. Away down the long nave dim visions of many folk became at once a vivid mosaic of heads, suggesting the background of a Raphael picture. The choristers were "like saints appearing," and the figure of Sir Frederick Bridge standing erect on the choir screen had a suggestion of some Prospero, inspired by "the sound of music and the voice of words," directing the magic of the elements.

All so far was prelude, the massing of forces. It was the hour for event. "In the morning upon the day of Coronation early," says the rubric, "care is to be taken that the ampulla be filled with oil and, together with the spoon, laid ready upon the altar in the Abbey Church," and the bringing in of the regalia by the Chapter of Westminster is the first ceremony of the day. The orchestra heralded it with the strains of Bach's almost godlike chorale, "Eins' Festo Burg ist unser Gott," set to our hymn "Rejoice to day with one accord."

Again and again before the arrival of the King the march of this tremendous music was introduced by the orchestra, binding interval and event into the unity of a great poem. At the sound the procession moved from the door in the north transept, and in slow pomp, grown and orb and sceptre and all the historical regalia were borne to the altar.

The procession circled in front of the peers in the transept round the dais, across the view of the peers in the south transept, and so past the chairs of Recognition to the altar, where they were laid down by the Dean slowly and reverently. "O God, our help in ages past," to the tune of Croft's "St. Ann" was sung, and once more the procession formed and carried back the regalia all the length of the nave. Alone on the white cloth of the altar lay on a white cushion the Holy Bible soon to be given as "the living oracle of God" to the anointed King.

Looking down from the Tribune the scene was, as it were, pencilled and chiselled out into an unforgettable pattern. Over the altar screen the scarlet canopy over the Confessor's tomb left only the gold cross visible. Above the altar the gold plate of St. Paul's and Westminster and the Chapel Royal sought reflection in the pure white of the altar cloth, on which the Bible lay distinct, even to its fine gold lines and the crimson ribbon. Three Eastern carpets of rare design, the first bold and gorgeous, the others delicate with the soft gradations dear to Persian artists, lead from the altar to the dais. The two chairs of Recognition on the north side in front of the royal box, and the Coronation chair, the primeval stone turned to the altar, are the only furnishing of the holy space where the crowning, the final consecration, is to take place. Bishops in two lines in front of the Pembroke tombs are as yet alone admitted.

The grandeur is massed in the transept, and by an accident of incalculable virtue to the artist, full of inexpressible symbolism, a gleam of brilliant sunlight, escaping through the flying buttresses and falling aslant through panes of the clerestory windows, lit for a splendid moment the base of the north transept and the beautiful tomb of the Countess Aveline, the first bride to be married—700 years ago—within the Abbey. It added depth to the crimson and raised the white robes to the effulgent quality of silver. The whole place was suffused with the silver mystery of sunlight, and the light seemed to abide as if it were caught and imprisoned there till the imperial thrones were again deserted, and the gathered company left the Abbey to its own unpeopled glory. Colour leapt out again as you looked, as when trees turn the silver lining to the wind or a sail "shifts the sun anew."

**Antiphony of Colour.**  
A surprising number of the House of Commons, who were seated above the Peers, appeared to be in uniform, and both transepts, where the tiers of seats rose above and behind the Peers and Peers, almost up to the rose windows, flashed new colours to the world. English and boyish, was expressed in his gestures and movements as he sat there holding his coronet

on his left knee, looking across to the northward transept, straight to the Peers opposite, or lifting his eyes to the rank of the House of Commons, catching a glimpse of the High Court judges and their ladies through the arch on the right, and many a distinguished visitor from abroad under the open arch.

On either side, as if they were his supporters, were seated the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur or Connaught. Perhaps as a spectacle none of the smaller scenes that preceded the Coronation surpassed in grace and beauty the progress of the princesses of the royal blood. As they passed the Duke of Connaught the trainbearers surrendered their office, the princesses one by one mounted the staircase to fill the one vacant space left round the throne.

All was prepared for the moment of the crowning ceremony. The great officers of state, the lords appointed to carry the regalia in their robes of state, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, conspicuous with the holy initials I.H.S. beaconing their office, the bishops, vested in their copes, were now in a serried rank. The paten and the chalice and the Bible were carried to the west door, and a moment later, wondering at the sense of completeness in the scene patterned below we heard the first notes of the great Anthem and the simple Saxon words "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the House of the Lord."

Their Majesties were in the Abbey, were advancing up the long nave to the centre of the Cross.

#### THE CORONATION.

There is a blare of trumpets, a sound of martial music. The choir sings, "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the House of the Lord," and the

Orchestra, in all the grand English music which they interpreted, did nothing more effective than the sudden fanfare of trumpets which now, as many times before and during the ceremonial, announced the approach of notable events. The sudden military blare turned all attention to the west.

The meaning of a "trumpet colour" was now proclaimed indeed when in the blue light beyond the western door appeared Porteillis Pursuivant and Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.

The summit of colour seemed to have already reached in the transept, but it was to be out-topped when the foreign representatives, first heralds of the King's setting forth, swung in a scarlet line through the midst of the Peers to their allotted places. Up to this moment the stillness of the Abbey had scarcely been broken even by the procession of the regalia, so instant was it with the solemnity of a religious rite. The wonder and emotion of the throng were contemplative. From now to the coming of the King pomp and moving splendour and the suspense of great events changed the mood. The demeanour of the great congregation visibly altered. There was stir and audible hum and the peering of eager faces and hushed questions.

The moment immediately expected was the arrival of the Prince of Wales, announced in the Abbey by a hush from the gathering of 7,000 as complete and impressive as the cheer outside. With his Carter plumes in his hands, he took his stand before the central chair, set out in front of the ranks of Peers, of whom many had gone to meet the King. He stood there, his Carter plumes in hand, a picture as perfect as the eye could desire, princely and manly, an English gentleman on the threshold of manhood. He stood there, bowing with grace in response to the salutations of the great dukes and the officers of state and all who moved to take their part as spectators or participants in the final scene.

"Sirs, I here present unto you," he says, "King George, the undoubted King of this realm. Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?" And the people with acclamation cries out, "God Save King George." After these words are said, there are no spectators. All are participants in the ceremony. There is no veil of mystery between what in the service is called the Theatre and the rest of the Abbey. Everyone beneath the lofty roof of the Church feels that he has the right to proclaim his own loyalty and reverence. Nor is this all. In this eloquent question and answer is implied the right of the people to choose its King, and the King's "undoubted" right to govern.

And then when the Litany has been sung by two Bishops, and the Creed has been said, the Archbishop of York preaches his sermon, brief and suitable to the occasion. "The great day has come," thus his sermon opens "Attended by the loving loyalty of millions of his subjects and

uplifted by their prayers, the King is here to receive from God his hallowing and his Crown. In the venerable home of its history and its faith, our Empire comes in to the presence of the King of Kings." He does but anticipate the noble symbolism that is to come by speaking of the sovereignty of service. He shows us the King great above the small interests which perplex the world, the one man who is remote enough from us all to embody in his person the fate and prosperity of the Empire. It is he who interprets to us the sacred cause of peace, justice, and freedom among men. "So help us God!"

#### The Oath.

When the last words of the sermon were spoken the Archbishop administered the Coronation Oath.

Again we listened to the drama of kingship. "Sir, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?" Then comes the answer, spoken in a firm voice: "I am willing." And when the King had laid his hand upon the Bible and signed the transcript of the oath, four Knights of the Garter—the Lords Cadogan, Rosebery, Crewe, and Minto—held over his head the gorgoniscanopy of cloth of gold, beneath which he was anointed with holy oil, as Solomon was anointed by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet.

Nothing could exceed this impressive scene in beauty and solemnity.

The symbolism which is here enacted and which followed proved to us beyond argument that we were not in the presence of a mere pageant, but of a high ceremony which teaches both religion and statecraft.

The golden spurs with which the Lord Great Chamberlain touched his Majesty's heels are the true instruments of chivalry.

The same high officer of State girt his

Majesty with the sword, where

with he shall "do justice, stop the

growth of iniquity, protect the

holy Church of God, help and

defend the widows and orphans."

Thus we were carried from ceremony to ceremony, each with its own purpose and meaning; thus we passed from the stern practicality of our own century to the romance of Tudor England. We say the King invested with the Ring, the emblem of kingly dignity, with the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of kingly power, with the Sceptre and Dove, the rod of equity and mercy. We saw pass before us those endowed with immemorial privilege. Still the Dean of Westminster invests his Majesty with the Colobium Sindonis; still the Lord of the Manor of Worksop supports his Majesty's right arm. About him stood the Archbishops and bishops, in their splendidly embroidered robes, and by their side were ranged the Great Officers of the Household, who wore the Swords and Scutops, or who had carried the other Regalia. It was wonder upon wonder, splendour upon splendour. The blaze of colour, the dignity of bearing, the noble associations with the past, which transfigured the ceremony, will be remembered by those who saw them to the end of time. They will never be adequately described.

#### Feudal Homage.

Then followed the Homage, which is feudalism in act. The Archbishop and his colleagues were the first to do their reverence to the crowned King, and as they knelt before the throne they seemed like an historical picture of the sixteenth century. Customs change; the minds of men assume other habits of thought; yet there is but one way in which homage may be paid to a Sovereign, and as you saw the Archbishop kneel before the King your mind perforce went back beyond Cramner to the days when Anselm thus, and in no other guise, paid the tribute which he owed to his Lord and King.

And after the bishops came the Prince of Wales, with a grave dignity, which became his youth—a dignity preserved always throughout a long and trying ceremony—to swear fealty to his father. With the true phrase of chivalry did he speak. "I, Prince Edward's Chair, do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship; and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folk. So help me God." There in a few lines is the true speech and spirit of feudalism. Nor was that the end. Lightly he touched his father's cheek with his lips. Verily the King returned the salut, and the double link of sovereignty and kinship which binds them together was evident to all. A similar debt of homage the other Peers of the realm, donning their coronets, paid to their King.

#### Crowning the Queen.

At the conclusion of the Homage once more the drums beat and the trumpets sounded. Once more there was an acclamation of the people, all men shouting "God Save King George," not

with the voice of mere ceremony but with a genuine sentiment of heartfelt loyalty. And then the Archbishop left the King enthroned and went to the altar for the crowning of the Queen. Here was another beautiful picture. The Queen, her robe carried by seven ladies, rose, and went to her foldstool; between the steps and King Edward's Chair, and there knelt down, beneath a rich canopy of cloth and gold, holding over her, by the four Duchesses of Hamilton, Montrose, Portland, and Sutherland. She, too, was anointed with consecrated oil. She, too, was invested with ring and sceptre. She, too, was crowned by the Archbishop, who as he set it reverently upon her head, said these words which follow: "Receive the crown of glory, honour, and joy. And God, the crown of the faithful, who by our Episcopal hands (though unworthy) doth this day set a crown of pure gold upon your head, enrich your royal heart with His abundant grace, and crown you with all princely virtues in this life, and with everlasting gladness in the life that is to come." Then the Peers, with a movement of joy, put on their coronets, and the Queen, supported by two bishops, was conducted to the throne, where, having bowed reverently to the King, with a grace which those who saw it will never forget, she took her place on her own throne at his Majesty's side.

## Loyal Offerings.

Still in loyal devotion to the past, the King and Queen made their oblations. Each of them offered a pall or altar-cloth, to which the King added an ingot of gold of a pound weight and the Queen a mark weight of gold in like manner and after the Communion Service was concluded the King and the Queen, in the final act of this splendid pageant, retired into St. Edward's Chapel, where the King put off his robe of state and was arrayed in his robe of purple velvet. Then, as they came in, they passed out by the west door of the Abbey, the King carrying in his hands the Sceptre and the Orb, the Queen bearing her golden sceptre and her ivory rod, and left all those who had witnessed the ceremony of their crowning the richer by an imperishable memory of splendour and dignity.

As I have said, it was a ceremony also of the past. It proved to us, if, indeed, proof were necessary, by how close a link we are bound in custom and reverence of our forefathers. No country in Europe can show so sublime a continuity of tradition.

The crowns, the stone which connects the chain of our complex civilisation with the forces of our mother-earth—the stocks and stones of savage nature are no more ancient than the beautiful force of words which charmed our ears. When Eggerth was crowned by Offa, his father, more than a thousand years ago, he listened to the same prayers and benedictions which the Archbishop of Canterbury uttered to-day. The sense of Kingship was the same. Only the kingdom differed in extent.

So we cannot but contrast the splendid inheritance which comes to George V. with the modest realm governed by our Saxon Kings. And as the kingdom has increased in extent, so has the kingship grown in responsibility. The great Dominions overseas, now added to the crown of Britain, were in the minds of all those who witnessed the Coronation of King George. The Archbishop of York in his sermon did not make light of the burden laid upon our Sovereign. "He is the servant of the people," said he. "To be among them is he that serves—among the people in this home-land, and among the multitudes of India, among the strong young nations overseas, as the one man raised above private and local interests to think of all, to care for all, to unite all in one fellowship of common memories, common ideals, common sacrifices—this is, indeed, a kingly ideal."

## The Ideal of Kingship.

And it is an ideal which all Englishmen understand. The union of King and subjects is perfect. To quote the Archbishop's sermon once more: "The King comes not alone to his hallowing. He bears his people with him." And he bears with him not only the

people of those isles but the people of every Dominion, every Dependency which acknowledges its loyalty to the English flag.

It is for this reason that no display of scarlet and gold, no beating of drums or blaring of trumpets can be too great for the occasion. We crown our King in the face of the Empire and the world. There were present in the Abbey representatives of all the nations and all the Dominions. They, too, came to pay the tribute of respect to our King and Queen. They, too, added to the splendour of the ceremony. And their very presence brings home to us the added responsibility of our Sovereigns. To be King of Mercia was rather honourable than difficult. But when the Conqueror crossed the seas he made the England that we know. Then Scotland and Ireland were united in the bonds of a single kingdom. Thus we have added to our Empire many Dominions, and not cities but nations pay homage to our King. No longer is the throne a seat of ease and pleasure. Never was it more true what was said by Elizabeth that the crown was pleasanter for them who wore it. And the crown is no lighter to bear because it is put on with all the pomp and circumstance of power. The wisest King that ever was born upon the earth could not take into his hand the Sceptre and the Orb, could not unsheathe the Sword of Justice, could not permit the anointing of the holy oil save in a spirit of humbleness and pride, of humbleness that man who be asked to bear so heavy a weight of responsibility, of pride that the duty of governance has fallen to his lot.

Yet, as we witnessed the ceremony of the crowning, we heard on all sides the reverberation of loyalty, we thought that the bonds which bind King and people are inseparable. On either side is service. The service of the people to its King is matched by the service of the King to his people. As the Archbishop of York said in an eloquent passage, "The King is set to be the leader of his people in the service of God and man. He is servant of God. From God's altar, in the symbols of Sword and Sceptre, and Orb and Crown, he receives his rule. It is a trust committed to a master by his servant. Pray we for our King, that his strong trust in God may keep him faithful to God's great trust."

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